



SPAIN MUST MAKE HASTE

No Delay Permissible in the Evacuation of Cuba.

A HUGE ARMY OF IDLERS

She Is Compelled to Maintain Her Troops on the Island at Great Expense, and It Is to Her Interest to Act Quickly—Volunteers May Give Their Arms to Blanco.

Havana, Sept. 19.—The American Evacuation Commissioners have consulted the Government at Washington in regard to the Spanish proposal that the time for the evacuation of the island be extended to February 25.

The American Commissioners understand that the evacuation must be rapid and if the Spanish Transatlantic Line cannot furnish steamers enough to carry all the troops in a short time, other vessels will have to be furnished.

There is no objection made to all transports sailing under the Spanish flag if a sufficient number of them can be secured to complete the hundred steamers that could finish the work in two round trips. Even could the vessels be procured, the difficulty of embarking over 200,000 persons would delay the evacuation for more than a month. By that time there would be no danger of the troops who are to be sent to garrison the cities and towns contracting yellow fever.

The American Commissioners met today to discuss the method of evacuation. They are not at all satisfied with the Spanish plan of beginning in the eastern part of the island, as Havana is the most important place, and it is necessary that the Americans should have control soon of the important departments there.

Expediting the Evacuation.

A note was sent to the Spanish commissioners this morning pointing out the necessity of expediting the evacuation. A strong argument is Spain's own interest in rapid evacuation, as she is maintaining at very great expense to her treasury an enormous army.

The American Commissioners have also consulted with Washington concerning a Spanish proposal that after the military evacuation is completed, that the Spanish administration should continue in the island until the peace treaty is signed at Paris.

The proposal will probably be rejected, as Gen. Wade, Admiral Sampson, and Gen. Butler are unanimously of the opinion that such a course would be contrary to the terms of the protocol, in which the Cuban affair is definitely settled independent of any treaty negotiations at Paris.

Disarming the Volunteers.

Concerning the disarming of the volunteers, it is likely that the Americans will accept a proposal that they surrender their arms to the Spanish army. It is also likely that the Spanish troops will be permitted to take their arms and ammunition with them when they return to Spain, not having capitulated in battle, outside of those who surrendered in Santiago.

The American Commissioners are discussing the advisability of addressing a note to the Spanish commissioners, requesting that they be allowed to examine the documents and public records that are being selected by each department of the Spanish administration for transportation to Spain. The Spaniards give as a reason for retaining some of the documents that they refer to accounts of government expenses which have not yet been approved by the Madrid government and which must be taken to Spain for approval. The Americans will

probably insist that they be furnished with all the documents necessary for a complete understanding of the actual condition of all affairs of the island.

Will Avoid Any Friction.

The Spanish commissioners are carrying out their instructions from Madrid. They have been ordered to avoid any friction, and if no arrangement is arrived at in spite of their conciliatory attitude to immediately consult with the Madrid government.

Some of the Spanish residents are trying to convene a general assembly of Spaniards for the purpose of considering what course to pursue when the evacuation is completed. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that the Marquis of Aguadilla, who is president of the uncompromising Spanish party, is making declarations in favor of the independence of the island against annexation. Other members of his party wish the Spanish residents to remain absolutely neutral in Cuban politics.

The other element among the Spaniards which frankly favors annexation is working to hasten evacuation. This party has informed the American Commission through a committee of their desire to have an end put to the abnormal situation, which is paralyzing business and which furnishes no prospect of early stability. They have also requested that American troops be sent here as quickly as possible.

Capt. Gen. Blanco is still sharply watching to prevent possible conflicts and to preserve peace and order. Senor Galvez, president of the autonomist cabinet, was summoned yesterday to a conference with the other members of the council. The autonomists also desire to keep their hold on the administration until the peace treaty is signed.

THE WAR'S MODEST HEROES.

Newport Royalty Entertains the Men Behind the Guns.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 19.—The entertainment arranged by the citizens of Newport for the "men behind the guns," ended tonight, and the men say that they could not have been treated better.

At noon today, 250 sailors from the Brooklyn, Vicksburg, Cushing, Miantonomah, Celtic, and Justus were taken to Island Park on the trolley cars, the party including Senator Wetmore, Congressman Capron and Bull, Mayor Boyle, Col. Wetherill, representing Governor Dyer, and members of the committee and press.

At the park, the men were given a shore dinner, vaudeville show and dancing. Congressman Capron spoke to the men, saying that everything in the State was theirs.

In Newport the men paraded the streets, headed by the Newport band, the men from the Brooklyn carrying a large American flag and headed by the ship's mascot, "Billy Boy," the gun.

Crowds have visited the Brooklyn since she has been here, but she is now under orders to sail for the Brooklyn Navy Yard tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BLANCO READY FOR ANYTHING.

He Says His Men Will Do Their Duty If the War Continues.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—Capt. Gen. Blanco has sent a message to the government through Gen. Pando, his second in command, who has arrived here, to the effect that the army in Cuba will do its duty in the event of the failure of the Peace Commission and a renewal of hostilities.

Gen. Jaendres, the commander of the Spanish troops at Manila, reports that the insurrection of the Tagalos is increasing. Col. Rios, governor of the Visayas and acting governor of the Philippines, proposes numerous reforms.

A hurricane has swept over southern Spain. The provinces of Seville and Granada suffered severely. Six persons were killed and many injured in the city of Seville. Eighty-five houses were wrecked at Guadix. No further details have been received.

The mortality among the troops returning in the transports from Cuba is ascribed to the inhumanity of the Americans in compelling the sick to embark so that the hospitals could be cleared for the American sick. Of the thousand men who returned on the San Ignacio 123 died on the voyage.

The government has replied to the circular of Count Muraviev, the Russian foreign minister, approving of the czar's disarmament scheme and announcing that Spain will send a delegate to the proposed conference.

SAILING FOR HOME.

Four Hundred Spaniards Scheduled to Leave Porto Rico.

Gen. Brooke, Acting Secretary McKeljohn yesterday as follows: "San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 19. "Four hundred Spanish troops are to sail for home tomorrow. Two transports from Spain reported on the way.

"Chairman U. S. Commission."

Secretary Taft in Charge.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, accompanied by Olivier Taft, second secretary of the embassy, called at the State Department yesterday. The ambassador informed Acting Secretary Allen that Mr. Taft would represent the French government while he and M. Thibaut, the first secretary, are in France. The ambassador was presented with a picture of the principals in the signing of the protocol.

Presidential Appointments. Presidential appointments were made yesterday as follows: George H. Pickrell, of Ohio, consul of the United States at Azores.

Frederic Page Tustin, of Oregon, commissioner in and for Alaska, to reside at Wrangle.

Thomas Ling, interpreter, to consulate of the United States at Fouchan, China. The President has appointed the following postmasters: New Jersey—Burlington, Nathan W. C. Haynes.

New York—Cooperstown, Albert S. Potts; Dansville, Frank J. McNeil; Delhi, James M. Preston; Moravia, William J. H. Parker; Oswego, John B. Alexander; Silver Creek, Charles C. Horton; Smithville, F. R. Babcock; Walton, Henry S. White; Watkins, Levi M. Gano.

North Carolina—High Point, W. H. Snow.

Pennsylvania—Carnegie, W. H. H. Lee; Maryland—Laurel, Charles F. Shaffer; Massachusetts—Greenfield, Frederick E. Pierce.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K. Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr.

All White Pine Blinds, only \$1 pair. Best made—one and a half inches thick.

Our \$1 Doors cost \$2 elsewhere. All bright—perfectly clear—nicely made.

Doors, suitable for all finish, \$1 All clear, nicely made, every regular size. Libbey & Co., Lumber, etc., 5th & N.Y.A.V.

ESTERHAZY IN ENGLAND

He Is Vacillating Between Suicide and Confession.

ACKNOWLEDGES HIS GUILT

However, He May Hold Back His Written Statement Until the Chamber of Deputies Meets—He Reveals a Soldier's Conscience, Like His Sword, Must Obey the Behest of His Superiors.

London, Sept. 19.—Public curiosity in England and France, which is greatly piqued by the promised revelations of Major Esterhazy in the Dreyfus case, is still unsatisfied.

The Paris papers announced today that Esterhazy had returned to Paris and had declared that he did not intend to make a statement.

This is false. The correspondent of the Times had a long conversation with Esterhazy in England today.

Scoundrel though the ex-officer is, he retains some peculiar ideas of honor. He is now vacillating between committing suicide and making a clean breast of his infamies.

He has already made a full confession to three responsible persons, but persistently delays putting it into writing or to permit its publication.

The principal reason for this seems to be that his confession will not have sufficient political effect unless it is held until the chamber of deputies meets.

Esterhazy's justification for all that he has done in the Dreyfus case is interesting to mortals.

It is embraced in his maxim—"A soldier should place his conscience, as well as his sword, at the disposal of his superior officers."

A DREYFUS MANIFESTO.

The Duke of Orleans Approves a Golden Opportunity.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The Duke of Orleans issued the following manifesto on the Dreyfus case this evening:

"At last the promoters of the odious plot against the honor and security of the fatherland have thrown off the mask. Intimidated by them, the ministers have lowered themselves so much as to become their accomplices. Nothing has made them shrink, not even the affirmations repeated with significant emphasis by all military or civil, who have succeeded, one another at the ministry of war. While admitting that no doubt as to the guilt of the convict has been raised in their minds, under the fallacious pretext of calming public opinion, whose authorized representatives they refuse to consult, and in contempt of universal suffrage, without which they are nothing, they come to decide a question which, as their own deliberations prove, is a national question. They seek to their own profit to garble a true thought expressed in the French tribune, a thought which has made my own heart quiver."

"Frenchmen, we are masters in our own country. To be masters in one's own country one must command, not obey, servants who are subjected to an occult and pernicious power, and who presume to impose on you the will to which they themselves submit. Will you submit to it, Frenchmen, that the constitution be torn up, even by those whose sole title it was, and who trade on it? It exists no longer. Your most sacred rights are outrageously violated. Will you suffer this under the pretext of maintaining the honor of the military tribunals have condemned as a traitor? It is the army they are trying to destroy—France which they are striving to ruin."

"Frenchmen, we will not allow it." The manifesto is regarded as a little attempt on the part of the duke to fish in troubled waters. It appears too late to afford an opportunity for much comment. Apart from royalistic circles the first impression that can be gained is that it is regarded as no siller than previous similar efforts by the same individual, and that it is not destined to have any greater effect than attended them.

TALKED AGAINST THE ARMY.

The Editor of the Temps Summoned Before the Legion of Honor.

Paris, Sept. 19.—M. De Pressensac, editor of the Temps, who lately has been a prominent advocate for a revision of the Dreyfus case, has been summoned by the council of the Legion of Honor, of which he is a member, to defend himself against the charge of making speeches derogatory of the army.

It is stated that one of the first acts of Gen. Chanoulet, the new minister of war, will be to make a thorough change in the staff of the ministry of war and effect a complete reorganization of the secret intelligence bureau.

COL. CHERMSIDE AT CANDIA.

He Is Prosecuting His Inquiry There Secretly.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Central News from Candia says that Col. Chermiside, British military attaché at Constantinople, and formerly the commander of the city garrison, who arrived there a few days ago on board the British gunboat Halcyon, is continuing inquiries into the situation there secretly.

Fifteen additional ringleaders in the recent riots in Candia have been arrested.

THE MUSSULMANS COMPLY.

They Yield Their Arms to the Commission at the Sultan's Order.

Candia, Sept. 19.—A proclamation has been issued by Ethem Pasha, by order of the Sultan, commanding the Mussulmans to deliver up their arms to the commission appointed for the purpose of reconciling them and the Mussulmans are complying with the order.

Ningara Falls and Return via B. & O.

Special train of coaches and parlor cars will leave B. & O. Depot at 8:30 a. m., September 22. Tickets good to stop off returning at Buffalo, Rochester, Geneva, and Burdette (Watkins Glen), and Mauch Chunk. \$10 for the round trip. Tickets limited to ten days.

Men Look Elsewhere, But Buy Here.

Drop in and let's talk it over. White ash coal, \$3.00. S. S. Dales & Son, 706 Twelfth Street northwest.

Our \$1 Doors cost \$2 elsewhere.

All bright—perfectly clear—nicely made.

A BUST OF BOLIVAR.

It Is Received by President Andrade, of Venezuela.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 19.—President Andrade, on behalf of the government, today officially received a bust of Bolivar, the liberator, which had been presented to the nation.

The Italian squadron, commanded by Admiral Cusani, which arrived at La Guayra a few days ago, after having menaced the port of Cartagena to enforce the settlement of the Italian claim against the Republic of Colombia, will sail for Bahia, Brazil, tomorrow.

AMERICANS IN KOREA.

Nine of Them Engaged for Service in the Imperial Guards.

Yokohama, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Korea, announces the arrival there of nine Americans, who, with twenty-one other foreigners, have been engaged for service in the Korean Imperial Guards.

LEFT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Chile and Argentine Republic Refer Their Boundary Dispute.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres, dated yesterday, says that the boundary conflict has been settled. Both Chile and the Argentine Republic will supply Great Britain with statements showing where they agree to disagree and Great Britain will draw the final boundary.

MORE TROOPS TO MANILA

Hurried Preparations to Reinforce Gen. Otis.

MESSAGES KEPT SECRET

It Is Now Believed That the Commander of the American Forces in the Philippines Asked for Reinforcements Several Days Ago—He Described a Trying Situation.

In view of advice received from Maj. Gen. Otis in regard to the situation in the Philippine Islands, the Administration has decided to send reinforcements to Manila to the number of from 5,000 to 6,000.

Orders were issued from the War Department yesterday directing the dispatch of about five regiments of volunteer troops from San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided for them. This is the text of the order:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Sept. 19, 1898. "Commanding General, Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. "With the approval of the Acting Secretary of War, the Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, First Tennessee, First Washington and detachments of Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, now at San Francisco, are hereby relieved from duty in the department of California and will proceed to Manila, Philippine Islands, reporting upon arrival for duty, to the commanding general United States forces at that point.

"The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation, especially care being taken to provide sufficient space for the baggage, food, and medical departments are charged with providing ample and suitable supplies furnished by their respective department for the comfort, well-being and health of the troops en route.

"By command of Major General Miles: "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

The Administration has carefully concealed the full text of the message received at the War Department last week, in which Gen. Otis stated that no more troops were needed. It is explained now that that statement was made in response to a query from the War Department as to whether he needed any more reinforcements than those which it was intended to send from the forces now stationed at San Francisco.

The explanation is further obtained from a reliable source that this dispatch was preceded by a message, stating that reinforcements were needed immediately. In that message Gen. Otis described the attitude of the insurgents as threatening, despite the apparent docility of their leader in directing the withdrawal of his forces from the city and suburbs of Manila.

Gen. Otis described at some length the need of a strong garrison to meet a possible outbreak of the native forces, and he indicated plainly that he did not have great confidence in the assurances or present actions of Aguinaldo.

It is as this dispatch which led the President to consult with Acting Secretary McKeljohn and Gen. Miles, after which it was decided to re-enforce the Manila army as soon as possible. The War Department has learned that several ships of the transport fleet on the Pacific will reach San Francisco within a day or two.

In response to an inquiry War Department, Gen. Otis said that which was received in Washington yesterday. It was as follows:

"Acting Secretary of War, St. Louis, Mo. "Senator and China left port August 24 and 26; Indiana September 1, Ohio and Valencia September 3, Pennsylvania September 5, Newport September 13, Zealandia August 24. In drydock: Nagasaki, repairing; Pekin, under contract of navy; date of departure unknown. Part of vessels proceeded by way of Nagasaki and part by Honolulu.

"OTIS, Commanding." The War Department later in the day supplemented the orders for the dispatch of troops from San Francisco by directing that four companies of recruits already organized on the Pacific Coast be sent to Manila with the rest of the expedition to fill vacancies in regiments stationed there.

The Weather-Libbey & Co. say—Fair till Wednesday; cooler.

STERNBERG SHIFTS BLAME

He Admits the Hospital Service Was Imperfect.

WORK OF POLITICAL PULLS

He Says the Matter Was Out of His Province—Secretary Alger States His Willingness to Hear the Grievances of the Soldiers Without the Danger of Court-Martial.

Cincinnati, Sept. 19.—Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S. A., accompanied by Quartermaster General Ludington, arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel Sunday to join Secretary Alger today.

"I am free to say that the service of the army hospitals during the war was not as perfect as it is possible to make. I am not afraid to speak frankly about the matter," said General Sternberg.

"There were 300 surgeons appointed by governors of States. Many of them, I dare say, were appointed through political pulls and were incompetent men."

"But that was out of my province. I employed 600 contract surgeons of the United States. So far as I know, they were the best in the land. Insufficient sanitary regulations were the main cause of the trouble. They were managed by inexperienced men."

Secretary Alger arrived this morning and after breakfast at the St. Nicholas, he went to Fort Thomas, accompanied by Gen. Sternberg and Ludington, to inspect the camp there.

The Secretary says the party will visit all the military camps to plan for winter hospitals. He says it is a formal inspection only, and that the commission named by the President will investigate the past management of the camps.

"Let any furloughed private soldier who has a grievance state it freely," he said. "I, as Secretary of War, pledge my word that he shall not be court-martialed for talking. I am willing to have every bit of the truth made public."

"The men at Fort Thomas who are home from Cuba, the men of furloughed regiments who are home from Southern camps—let them talk. They know."

"I have no doubt there have been some abuses. That was to be expected with such a large army of untrained men in the field. There should never have been any lack of supplies after the first great movement, and I do not know that there was."

"The greatest trouble seems to have arisen from the neglect of sanitary regulations. The executive officers of each regiment are responsible for that."

"The blame for the sick rests first on the colonel and then on up to the highest general in the camp. Each executive officer should have seen to it that the men obeyed the camp rules."

"General inexperience and reckless exposure to unnecessary risk is the real cause of all the trouble."

Surgeon General Sternberg said, in regard to his appointment of Veterinary Surgeon Hulse as surgeon general in charge of the army corps at Camp Thomas:

"He got a higher position than I recommended him for. I named him for division surgeon and he was made corps surgeon."

"I did not know at the time that he was a veterinary surgeon, but his professional indiscretions were such that I would have named him anyhow."

Secretary Alger and party left Cincinnati for Lexington at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

"We shall travel nights and inspect during the day," said the Secretary.

THE EXODUS FROM MONTAUK.

It Is Delayed Because of Poor Transportation Facilities.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 19.—By the first of next week the whole camp will have been cleared out, according to plans. But plans made in Washington are easier of formulation than they are of execution here.

The only way in which all the troops could have been moved from here on the short notice given was to have had them walk or swim. At present there are about 8,000 men, including the entire cavalry force that returned here from Cuba, with the exception of the mustered out Rough Riders.

As yet the cavalry are without definite orders as to the date of the departure. Gen. Wheeler said today: "It isn't probable that any of the cavalry will leave here this week, except the Third, which goes to its barracks at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, probably by Wednesday or Thursday."

In view of the delays which have characterized all departures hitherto, it is generally believed that to approximate a reckoning of the dates of the cavalry regiments the best plan is to take the dates as given when they are announced and stretch them out a week or ten days.

The remainder of the infantry and artillery will probably leave before the cavalry. The Eighth and Sixteenth Infantry, which started to go on the Berlin and which were announced as having sailed on her last night on the Rumania today. Light Battery F, of the Fifth Artillery, left by train for Fort Hamilton this afternoon.

There is no telling how long the hospital patients may be kept open. Recent orders indicate a desire to clear them of patients as soon as possible, but those in authority in the medical department are standing firmly against sending away any patients who are not strong enough to endure without risk the rigors of travel.

In the several hospitals there were 630 patients this evening. Three hundred left on the Shilcock this morning and fifteen of the Second and Ninth Massachusetts Red Cross.

Seven deaths are reported from the general hospital.

SANTIAGO HEALTH REPORT.

Gen. Lawton's Bulletin Records a Number of Deaths.

Gen. Lawton's daily bulletin to the War Department concerning the health of the troops at Santiago yesterday was as follows:

"Only \$1 a pair for the best Blinds. All white pine, clear, 11-12 inches thick.

troops at Santiago yesterday was as follows:

"Adjutant General, Washington: "September 18—Sick, 1,133; fever, 743, new cases 107; returned to duty, 280. Deaths: William Williams, ambulance driver, typhoid and yellow fever, September 17; Alexander Wilson, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteers, bilious fever, September 18; Louis J. Barnett, first lieutenant, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, periclitus malarial fever, September 18.

"September 19—Sick, 1,191; fever, 655, new cases 66; returned to duty, 221. Deaths: Herbert Schurp, private, Hospital Corps, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever, September 18; Willie Primus, private, Company L, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, bilious fever, September 18.

"LAWTON, Major General."

MOVEMENTS OF CAVALRY.

Two Troops at Montauk Have Been Ordered West.

Gen. Corbin has issued several orders relative to the movement of cavalry troops and their horses. The orders are as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, September 19. "Commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.: "With the approval of the Acting Secretary of War the Ninth United States Cavalry will be relieved from duty at Montauk Point and directed to proceed to the Department of Colorado, to relieve the Seventh Cavalry."

After providing for transportation the order directs that the horses of this troop be sent to Huntville, Ala., to be replaced in the Department of Colorado by the horses which will be left there by the Seventh Cavalry.

The Second Cavalry, now at Montauk Point, is ordered to the Department of Dakota, to relieve the Eighth Cavalry, which will proceed to Huntville, Ala. The horses of the Second Cavalry will be disposed of in a similar manner.

CRITICISE THE AMERICANS.

Europeans at Manila Say They Hatch Imaginary Plots.

London, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says that Europeans from Manila severely criticise the attitude of the American army officers toward the insurgents. They say the officers are almost criminally ignorant of the native character and seemed determined to win glory at the expense of the insurgents by hatching imaginary plots.

These Europeans declare that Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, has obeyed every order from the Americans, whether it was accompanied by threats or not. Every body was surprised that Consul Williams was not sent to Paris instead of a number of staff officers who know little of the Philippines.

The Mail's correspondent expresses the conviction that Consul Williams, the American representative at Hong Kong, who has lived among the Malays and who is familiar with their colonial methods, could arrange everything satisfactorily with Aguinaldo. In conclusion he says that it is suicidal folly on the part of the United States not to have sent Mr. Williams to Manila long ago.

ORDERED TO MANILA.

Fifty-Five Hundred Volunteers Rejoice at the Glad News.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Orders received today for the dispatch at once to Manila of the five regiments now at Presidio created great rejoicing among the volunteers. In all, 5,500 officers and men are included in the new orders. The men of the Seventh and Sixth California Volunteers, who have received mustering-out orders, are very sad over the news as they are about out on a chance of going to the front.

It seems surprising that the two troops of Fourth United States Cavalry, stationed at Presidio, have not been included in the assignment. They are among the few regular troops remaining here, and are distinguished for their excellent discipline and the energy of their officers.

Six troops of the regiment are already at Manila, and it has long been the hope of the remaining troops at headquarters that they would be sent to join their comrades.

B. & O. REORGANIZATION.

Foreclosure Suit Brought in Order to Control Stockholders.

Baltimore, Sept. 19.—Suit was brought in the United States Circuit Court today for the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage on the Baltimore and Ohio, held by the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. The mortgage was executed on December 15, 1888, and covered the entire line of the railroad of the Baltimore and Ohio, all lands and tenements on the line of the railroad, except those occupied in this city as general offices, all the rolling stock, tools and implements, the best mortgage bonds of the Western, Pittsburgh and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and rentals, tolls and profits to be derived.

The purpose of the foreclosure proceedings is to put the reorganization managers in a position to go ahead with the plans, whether all the stockholders consent or not. Of course, foreclosure will not take place, except as a last resort, as it would compel the surrender of the old charter, with its tax exemption clause.

In the meanwhile, the foreclosure will be proceeded with, so that the reorganization committee will be prepared to take either horn of the dilemma. The mortgage was made to secure equally the payment of the principal and interest on consolidated mortgage bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000,000. The foreclosure proceedings are brought because of the failure to pay interest on the bonds, which date only to the beginning of last month. There was due \$400,000.

The payment of this amount was due for Saturday by some of the shareholders, the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital being among them. Their suit also asked for a mandatory injunction to restrain foreclosure proceedings being brought. It is claimed, however, by the bill for foreclosure filed today that the mortgage bonds authorize the foreclosure proceedings.

NO NEW CASES.

Gen. Brooke's Fever Report From Ponce Is Reassuring.

The War Department received from Maj.